## NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1867.

### EUROPE.

THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE. THE PLAN NOT YET ABANDONED-LOUIS NA-POLEON ASKED FOR HIS PLAN. ATLANTIC TRINGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Dec. 80-Afternoon.-It seems that the Great Powers of Europe have determined to ask of the Emperor Louis Napoleon the basis of the Conference to which they have been invited by him, and through which France seeks to negotiate a treaty for the settlement of the troubles of Italy. It is stated that the inability of Gen. Menabres, the Prime Minister of Italy, to reconstruct his Ministry is now the principal cause of delay in perfecting the arrangements for the meeting of the Conference. A SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Paris, Dec. 20 .- The Patrie, in an editorial this morning, earnestly denounces those who assert that the Conference to which the Government of France has invited the other European Powers for the settiement of the Roman question has been abandoned.

### FRANCE. A NEW SENATOR.

Panis, Dec. 30 .- M. Pierre G. F. LePlay, the distinguished French engineer, who was at the head of the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exposition, has been made a Senator of France by an Im perial decree, which is published in the Moniteur

### GREAT BRITAIN.

A GUN SHOP ROBBED BY THE FENIANS.

CORK, Dec. 30 .- Last night a gun shop in this city was broken into by a party of eight men, and rifled of its contents. A considerable quantity of arms and ammunition was secured by the robbers, who were undoubtedly Fenians.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 30.—The steamship Minnesota, Capt.

LONDON Dec. 30.—Noon.—Consols, 223 2022 for money, and 213 22 for the account. Illinois Central Railway shares, 883; Eric Railway shares, 483; United States Five-Twenty bonds, 72 3724.

Afternoon.—Consols for money 92 3 221, and 21 3 22 for the account; United States Five-Twenty bonds, 72 3724; Illinois Central Railway shares, 89; Eric Railway shares, 484.

124; Illinois Central Railway survey,
shares, 484.
Evening.—Consols closed at 924,3924 for money. American securities closed at the following rates: United States
Five-twenty Bonds, 724; Illinois Central Railway shares,
523; Erie Railway shares, 482.
FRANKFORT, Dec. 29.—Noon.—United States Five-Twenties for the Issue of 1802, 765,2763.
Afternoon.—United States Five-Twenties for the Issue

Liveripool, Dec. 30—Noon.—Cotton is quiet; the estimated sales to day are 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands are quoted at 74d., and Middling Orienns at 72d. The shipments from Bombay since the 1st of August last amount to 78,000 bales. The total stock of Cotton at sea designed for this port is estimated at 194,000 bales, of which 70,000 bales are American. Corn, 45/2 for Mixed Western. Wheat, 15/ for White California, and 13/2 for No. 2 Milwankee Red. Barley, 5/3 for American. Oats, 8.8 for American. Peas, 46/ for Canadian. Beef, 112/ for Winter-Cared Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 67/6 for Prime Eastern Mess. Lard, 50/ for fine American. Cheese, 5/2 for the highestrange of Fine. Hacon, 41/ for Cumberland Cut. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25/6. Rosin, 6/6 for Common Wilmington, and 11/ for Fine Pale. Tailow, 43/2 for American. Spirits Turpentine, 27/. Fetroleum-Epirits, 21/ per gallon, and Redmed, 1/34. Clover Seed, 46/ for Ko. 1 American Red.

Afternoou.—Cotton is quiet, and without change. Corn has advanced to 46/ for Mixed Western, and White California Wheat to 15/2. The prices of all other articles are without change. Sugar is quiet.

Evening.—The Cotton market closed firm at the following authorized quotations: Middling Uplands, 75/4. Middling Orienns, 75/4. The sales of the day exceed the noon estimate by 2,000 bales, footing up 12,500 bales. The Breastuffs market is entirely mechanaged, and quotations remain unaltered. Eacon has advanced to 42/ Pew. for Cumberland Cut. Beef, 112/ for Winter Cured. Pork, 67/6. Lard, 59/. Cheese, 32/. Sugar steady at 25/6 for No. 12 D. S. Rosin—Common declined to 6// Medium Steady 40/21/. Tallow, 43/2. Turpentine, 97. Petroleum, 2/ for Spirits, and 1/32 for Redined. Clover Seed, 46/6.

London, Dec. 30—Noon.—Whale Od. 23/22 gallous.

and Sperm Oil to £110 P tan. Linseed £10 10/ for Crude Calentta. Linseed Oil, £37.

## BY STEAMSHIP.

The Deutchland, from Southampton Dec. 17,

## GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FENIAN EXPLOSION-EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.

Timothy Desmond, Jeremiah Allen, and Anne Justice, the three prisoners arrested by the police near the scene of the explosion, were taken from the Clerken well Prison about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th of December, to the Police Office in How-st., to be examined before Sir Thomas Henry. The prison van was guarded by about fifty mounted police, who were armed to the teeth. When the van arrived at Bow-st., the prisoners

by about fifty mounted police, who were armed to the teeth. When the van arrived at Bow-st., the prisoners were groaned and hissed most vehemently by the crowd there assembled, to the no small apparent discomfiture of the dock, and at 5 o'clock were placed at the bar before for Thomas Henry. The charge was to the effect that the prisoners had committed willful murder, in association with some other persons, by means of gunpowder or other destructive composition. It was read to the accused by the Superintendent before they left the prison, and on hearing it the woman, Justice, is said to have cried bitterly. In Court, however, the prisoners listened to the charge apparently unmoved. The evidence was then proceeded with.

John Meore, chief warder of the House of Detention, said: Estween 2 and 3 o'clock on Friday my attention was called by a police-constable to the fact of a man loitering about the outside of the prison, and refusing to go away, and that he was joined by a woman named Anne Justice. I found the name out by referring to the visitors' book, as she had been to see the prisoner Casey. They were reconnoitering the building, and pointing along the thoroughfares approaching the prison. I saw Allem loitering about, and also in a room at the top of one of the houses. While I was informing the Governor of these suspicious circumstances we heard a great explosion. In passing that way afterward, I saw a large breach in the wall of the exercise ground. The breach was 50 or 60 yards wide. There was a great heap of rubbish in the yard, formed by the wall falling in. I think Deteamond is one of the men I saw there. I am quite sure about Allen. I had recommended that he should be taken into custody for loitering for unlawful purposes.

The prisoners being asked if they wished to cross-

mended that he should be taken for unlawful purposes.

The prisoners being asked if they wished to crossexamine the witness, Allen observed, "What he has said
examine the witness, Allen observed, "What he has said

Examine the witness, Allen observed, "What he has said is nearly all true."

Justice said she went out to get Casey some dinner, not knowing him berself, but having been asked to do so by his mother. She was about to enter into some further particulars when Sir Thomas Henry observed that she had better reserve her defense until she had heard the Designed asked how long he was there. The witness

Ambrose Sutton, No. 273 A Reserve, said he was employed to watch persons coming to see the prisoners burke and Casey. On Fridny afternoon he saw Alien and Justice at the top of St. James's walk, in conversation. Allen waited outside while Justice went in with Casey's dinner, and spoke to her again when she came out. He also saw Desmond there, and a fourth person, a man, who, after knocking against him, begged his pardon and went on. He came back and asked a question, to which witness replied that he could not give the information, being a stranger in the neighborhood. He saw a barrel and a track, apparently upset, near where they had been standing, and after he heard the explosion he saw the prisoners running away. He took Desmond he saw the prisoners running away. He took Desmond and Justice into custody.

Sir T. Henry—You, of course, obtained instant assist-

Witness—Yes.
Desmond—Will 'you swear I ever left the public-house
for more than two minutes I
Witness—Yes.
Desmond—Then you perjure yourself.
Sir T. Henry.—You must not make such observations.
You can put questions to any of the witnesses, but you must not impute perjury. Have you any questions to put, Allen I

Allen—All I have to say is that I was assisting Desmond, who was intoxicated when I first saw him at the publicouse.

Justice—I deny that I ever ran with Allen.

Allen—It was enough to make any person run—such an

plosion. At this point Superintendent Gernon applied for a re-At this point Superintendent Gernon applied for a remand, which was inonediately granted. The prisoners were, in the course of the evening, removed to a place of safe custody, the same to which Burke and Casey had been taken at an earlier period of the day. The English papers say they are not at liberty to tell where they were taken, but it was well known to a number of persons that they were placed in the convict prison at Milbank, which place is always under a strong military guard.

No further arrest had been made when the mail left, but a proclamation had been issued offering a large reward for such evidence as would lead to the apprehension of any person implicated in the affair.

It was rumored in London on the left that the evidence sow in possession of the police point at Timothy Deshond, one of the men the custody, as the man who really set fire to the barrel. The sole ground for this, however, appears to be that the woman who saw the act may that the period that the woman who saw the act may that the principal of the period that the same that the period that the sum of the period to the principal of the period of this, however, appears to be that the woman who saw the act may that the principal of the period that the same that the period that the sum of the period that the period that the principal of the period that the period that the principal of the period that the period that the principal of the period that the principal of the period that the pe

when arrested, although he wore a black hat, had a soft

white hat concealed beneath his waistcoat.
Devanny, the informer, was taken to the prison on the morning of the 14th, and on seeing Desmond and Allen he said he at once recognized them as well-known members of the Fenian Brotherhood.
Great excitement, of course, exists in London, and there is great fear that a great many innocent Irish will have to suffer for the gualty. Rumors prevailed that the Government intended to suspend the Habeas Corpus act. The railways are all carefully watched; the banks, Government offices, and Jails are all protected by a strong military guard.

ment offices, and jails are all protected by a strong military guard.

The procession which had been announced for Sunday, the 15th of December, did not come off either in Ireland or England, and the day seems to have passed off peaceably everywhere. The police in Laverpool, Leeds, and Glasgow were armed, and the military were held in readiness to prevent any demonstration. The most imposing of the demonstrations would probably have been that at Killarney, which had been organized by the O'Donohue. Green placards had been issued bearing his signature, and giving the details of the programme. The moment the Government proclamation appeared, however, that gentleman counseled obedience, and the projected display was abandoued. Two other forms of sympathy are now recommended; one is to take the form of penny subscription for the families of those who have perished in the cause; the other is the erection of crosses in Roman Catholic graveyards to perpetuate the memory of the martyrs. They are to bear the following inscription: "Erected by the inhabitants of —, in loving memory of the Irish patriots, William P. Allen, Michael O'Brien, Michael Larkin, executed at Manchester, and buried in the yard of the New Bailey Prison, Salford, Nov. 23, 1867. Requiescant in Pace. "God save Ireland."

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION. Advices from Mutkutto to Dec. 1, announce that Col. Merewether, with the advance brigade, is moving on Senape. The inhabitants of Okuleh and Kuzeik had tendered their services. The troops were in good health. The Abuna was dead. Dispatches from Aden to the 6th

of Dec. say:

"Col. Stavely and staff, together with the last detachments of the Scinde brigade, have passed here, en route for Abyssinia. Advices from Annesley Enyreport a great scarcity of water. The disease among the mules and horses continued to an alarming extent. A chief of the Tigre, with 500 men, had arrived in the British camp."

A dispatch from Aden, dated Nov. 20, says:

According to advices received here from Annesley Bay,
Col. Merewether has started upon another exploring expedition, from which no news has yet been received.
There was a great cry on all sides for water, and everything consuming that article had been sent on to Hodado
(is miles inland), where it was procurable, leaving only a
company of sappers at the landing-place to build a jetty.
The accounts of Col. Mereweiher's last trip round the
head of Annesley Bay were anything but satisfactory.
No water, no shelter anywhere, and the thermometer at
160 deg. to 116 deg. in the coolest places. They came out
on the coast of the Red Sca, at Jibbal Baker, and were
so disgusted that they returned to Annesley Bay by
sea. It is to be hoped that the present expedition will
give a better account of the country. The transports
that took up the Pioneer and advance forces have
been returning for further service, but this, it seems, was
not considered requisite, for Her Majesty's ship Vigilant
intercepted them on the way to Hombay and ordered
them back here for further instructions, the sailing-vessels
to return to Annesley Bay, and the steamers to remain
here to tay on toll sailing-transport as they arrive from A dispatch from Aden, dated Nov. 20, says :

Another dispatch, dated Aden, Nov. 25, says:

Intelligence has been received from Col. Merewether, dated "Camp Tubboo, Huddus River, 15th inst." The Kumeyla Pase was quite ready for a force to move in, so it is expected that an immediate advance would be made, the climate being such an improvement on that of the plains. The greatest hight strived at by Col. Merewether's party was 7.00 feet above the level of the sca, from which they could see right down into Abyssinia, only five miles distant. It is very cold, but the temperature is not given. The Schude brigade has not yet passed through here, but is expected daily. The transports with stores, mules, bullocks, &c., keep passing, but no more troops. The heat at Zulia was still very great, and a case or two of sunstroke has occurred. The landing pler was progressing rapidly, and would be ready for the Schude brigade. Large numbers of native craft have been sent from this and other ports up to the Red Sca for landing purposes, so that they are pretty well off for lighterage. A condenser is being sent from here to be erected at Zulia landing place, that will make 4,000 gallons per day. Others are coming from Bombay.

LESTED STATES AGT. PRIOLEAU.

fore Sir R. Phillimore. It was instituted by the United States Government to obtain possession of the Mary LONDON, Dec. 30—Noon.—Whale Oil, £53 \$\P\$ 252 gallons.

B perm Oil, £112 \$\P\$ tun. Linseed Oil, £33 \$\P\$ tun. Linseed
Cakes, £10 10 \$\P\$ tun for Thin Oblong.

Afternoon.—We have no change to report in our markets since the 11:15 a. m. dispatch.

The case of the deciminant of the objection to the admissibility of the answer than the objection to the admissibility of the answer of the case Priclean of Liverpool claims to be the owner. The case, since upon the objection to the admissibility of the answer of Mr. Priolean; two days argument were then used upon this point. His Lordship gave judgment on the 14th of December in favor of Mr. Priolean on this point. He said the answer was correct in point of form, and that it raised questions of too grave importance to be disposed of upon the pleadings. He, therefore, abstained from any observation on the case in its present stage, and admitted the answer, giving each party permission to urge at the hearing all the matters already contended for. Costs to be costs in the case—that is to say, to be paid by whoever eventually is nonsuited. The Queen's Advocate, Mr. Brett, Q. C., and Mr. Clarkson appeared for the United States, and Mr. Miliward, Q. C., and Mr. Butt for the defendant.

The Government of the United States instituted this suit against the defendant as the agent in England of the late Rebel Government, for an account and delivery up to the plaintiffs of large sums of money and large quan tities of goods alleged to have been sent to him by the Rebel authorities, and which the plaintiffs claimed as having become vested in themselves. The defendant

itiles of goods alleged to have been sent to him by the Rebel authorities, and which the plaintiffs claimed as having become vested in themselves. The defendant pleaded, in har to the discovery and relief sought by the bill, that the acts alleged in the bill were identical with those in respect of which the United States Government, under an act of Congress, had taken proceedings for the seizure and confiscation of land belonging to him, situate in the United States; and that his answer to the interrogatories of the bill would expose him to the confiscation of his estate under such proceedings. Vice-Chancellor Wood, before whom the case was originally heard, held that a plaintiff could not obtain relief here without waiving the penalties in a foreign country to which the defendant was subject in respect of theis same matters, and he therefore allowed the plea, and disuissed the bill with costs. Hence this appeal to his lordship on behaif of the United States Government, and Mr. W. M. James, Mr. Marten, and Mr. Benjamin for Mr. M Tase.

The Lord Chancellor, in giving judgment, said he had to determine whether the plea was a good answer to the whole bill, or whether it was good so far as it related to the discovery sought by the plaintiffs, but bad as to the relief prayed by the bill. As to the discovery sought by the plaintiffs, but bad as to the relief prayed by the bill. As to the discovery sought by the plaintiffs, but bad as to the man to present was compellable to give an answer tending to expose him to a crimmal charge. If the defendant by answering the present bill, would render himself label for a breach of some law of this country, there could be no question that he could refuse to answer, nor was that disputed by the plaintiffs; but they said it applied only to a peril of criminal proceedings in this country, and not to a case where a liability of forfesture was incurred by a breach of a law of a foreign country. In support of that dissinction they relied on the case of "The King of the found of the co

for N'Rae.

THE PATE OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: Sir Roderick Murchison writes to say that the dispatches which have just been received from Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, Mr. Churchill, and the Vice-Consul, Dr. Kirk, confirm officially the accounts respecting Dr. Livingstone read before the Royal Geographical Society at their last meeting on the 9th inst., and, in Sir Roderick's opinion, make it as nearly certain as possible that the traveler is still alive, and, of course, in happy unconsciousness of the speculations as to his fate which have occupied his countrymen for so many months.

THE LATE GEORGE'W. GORDON.

The Morning Star has the following announcement: It may be recollected that some time ago the evidence of a Mr. Edenborough was published, which was intended to set aside the whole tostimony and results of the Ja-

maica Royal Commission, and to implicate the late Mr. George William Gordon m an attempt to purchase a schooner and arms some months before the agrarian disturbance at Morant Bay for the avowed purpose of founding a new West India Republic. Those who had made a thorough investigation of the whole subject in Jamaica were aware that Mr. Edenborough's evidence was utterly untrustworthy. Had it been given at the proper time, when the Commissioners were on the spot, it would have been exposed at once. It was probably thought by Mr. Eyre's friends that to parade the evidence of the confederate privateersman at a time when the results of the Commission were beginning to be forgotten would assist them more with the public. After Mr. Edenborough's statement was made it was necessary to communicate with Jamaica, Hayti, Richmond, New-Orleans, and various other places, for the purpose of tracing up the story in all lis ramifications, and we are informed that information has already been received, and that other affidavits are expected by successive foreign mails, which will enable those interested to refute the story of Mr. Edenborough in the most complete and thoroughly satisfactory manner as regards the late Mr. Gordon. maica Royal Commission, and to implicate the late Mr.

THE RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND ITALY. The Presse, which is generally well informed

about Italian matters, says:

"It is affirmed that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has received important dispatches from Florence, and that sil testify to the hostile dispositions of the Italian Government. The King and his Ministers, it is true, wish to criment. The King and his Ministers, it is true, wish to gain time to cain public opinion, to avoid coming to a rupture with the Italian Government, which would be fatal to Italy; but the dispatches state that the fury against the French is carried to the highest degree, and that in a council presided over by King Victor Emmanuel the Ministers maintained that they could not longer delay recalling M. Nigra, and giving his passports to Baron de Malaret, the French Minister at Florence. It is said that M. Nigra presented, last eyening, to M. de Moustier, a note from Gen. Menabrea, and that he (Nigra) is making preparations for leaving Paris."

The Paris correspondent of The London Star has the

The Paris correspondent of The London Star has the

following:

"Among the many rumors affort is that the French Government has had wind of certain negotiations now pending between Italy and Prussia. It is even asserted that Louis Napoleon has held for the last three days written proofs of the existence of the said alliance. Whether this be fact or not, it is certain that for the last fortnight the closest intercourse has been going on between Berliu and Florence; and, on another hand, it is evident that Austria and France are more closely allied than ever.

THE EMPEROR AND THE PROTESTANT DEPUTATIONS. The Paperor, on the 14th of December, received a deputation from the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Paris Conference Evangelique. The deputation desired to thank the Emperor for the liberty afforded them to prosecute their labors during ithe Exhibition months. It consisted of Lord Shaftesbury and the Rev. months. It consisted of Lord Shaftesbury and the Rev.

MM. Bergen, J. Davis, and E. Forbes. They were introduced by M. Theodore Vienes. Lord Shaftesbury, with
whom the Emperor shook hands very cordially, expressed
the gratitude which British Christiaus felt for the facility
which had been allowed them to circulate the Word of
God among the vast numbers who had assembled from
many countries in the Champ de Mars. He then went on
to congratulate the Emperor on having done more for
refigious liberty, and for uniting the French and English
nations in bonds of peace and amity, than any monarch
who had ever occupied the throne of France. The Emperor accepted from the hands of Lord Shaftesbury an
elegantly-bound copy of Baxter's Bible.

The Paris Conference Evangelique presented an address through Mr. Davis; it said that in the daily meettings of the people of all nations for prayer during the exhibition, the Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial had
always been remembered.

The Emperor thanked them for the efforts they had
made for the good of the people, and for the great prudence with which they had carried out their arrangements.

The Rev. E. Forbes, Chaplain of the English Church

exhibition.

Speaking to all of those assembled, the Emperor said it was a principle of his Government to give protection to all religious bodies. He then thanked them for the kind expressions they had used toward him, which he said he

### GERMANY.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

The Morgenpost of Vianna says: "We understand that with the New Year Baron Werther, the Prus the North German Confederation at the Court of Vienna."

sian Embassador, will assume the title of Embassador of the North German Confederation at the Court of Vienna."

DEATH OF HERR VON DEEYSE, THE INVESTIONS.

On the 9th of December Herr von Dreyse, the inventor of the needle-gun, died at his native place of Sommerds, near Erfart. He was born in 1787, and, the son of a lock-smith worked in his father's shop until, as is the wont of artisans in this country, he left home to perfect himself in his trade. In the course of his wanderings he came to Paris, where he found employment under Col. Pauly, a German officer, commissioned by Napoleon I. to invent a breech-loading rifle. There he stayed from 1809 to 1814. It is well known how, after his return to Prassia, he established an iron factory, and, devoting all his energy to the pursuit of the object which had been valuly attempted by his Paris teacher, at length succeeded in constructing the rimduadelyevech This was in 1805. Four years later orders were given to arm the light regiments of the Prassian infantry with this gun. Working steadily on amid the honors and riches heaped upon him, he from time to time presented his country with new inventions, some of which promise to add still greater luster to his name. Among these the greenade rifle, to be shortly given to some fusileer regiments, is mentioned as the most important. Its physical and moral effect upon the enemy is anticipated to exceed everything hitherto achieved in this line. The ball, weighing 8 strammes, is 53 millimetres long, hollow, and filled with a charge of powder 24 grammes in weight. On striking, it explodes with the greatest certainty, and, dispersing its fragments 3 feet in every direction, is reputed to do as much damage as three of four ordinary balls, and to create as much damage as three of four ordinary balls, and to create the rebound, necessarily strong in so heavy a weapon. The caliber of the new rifle is 21 millimetres. Speaking of firearms, a few words may be bestowed upon the rifled mortars devised by the Prissian Artillery Commission

THE BONDS OF 1824-CONVOCATION OF A NA TIONAL ASSEMBLY IN CRETE.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Information has been received here that a definite arrangement was recently concluded between the holders of the Greek bonds of 1824 and 1825, and the Greek Government, the latter agreeing to pay £55,000 annually for a period of fifty years, for the redemption of these bonds. This decision of the Government has contributed to raise its credit abroad, particularly in England. The debt for which these bonds were issued having been contracted previous to the establishment of Greece as an independent state, and considered of so doubtful a character, that the English Government never deemed proper to urge the payment of claims of English subjects, who are the principal bondhoiders. The Provisional Government of Crete has convoked a National Assembly, to which all the provinces of the island are sending delegates, for the purpose of giving public expression to the wishes of the population, and of establishing the Cretan Government upon a permanent basis. One of the most influential and wealthy Turks, a resident in Crete, has recently joined the cause of the Provisional Government, upon the ground that there is more liberty and safety, and less taristion and vexation under the Christian than under the Mohammedan rule. The Provisional Government is daily gaining in strength, and entertains strong hopes of a speedy recognition as a defacto Government by foreign powers. to pay £55,000 annually for a period of fifty years, for the

## THE NETHERLANDS.

THE NETHERLANDS.

RELATIONS OF HOLLAND AND LUXEMBURG.

The London Globe says:
Some surprise has been occasioned by the news that a dispute has arisen between the Kingdom of Holland and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg relative to a slebt of 7,000,000 florins due to the former from the latter since 1839, but the justice of which Luxemburg disputes, and against which she sets a counter claim of higher amount.

As, however, the two countries are under the same sovereign, an arrangement will no doubt be come to.

A LETTER FROM SENOR ROMERO. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- Senor Romero, in a note to the Secretary of State, dated Mexico, Dec. 9, says "Our Congress met yesterday. In the inclosed copy of our official paper, you will find the President's message, and the answer from Señor Montes, the Speaker of the House. In both speeches, friendly allusions were made to the Umted States, which I hope may be read with interest and pleasure in the North. The President urges me to return to Washington, but I have not made up my mind on the subject."

## THE WEST INDIES.

CURIOSITY REGARDING THE SALE OF SAMANA BAY TO THE UNITED STATES.

HAVANA, Dec. 80 .- Advices from Jamaica represent that much curiosity and speculation prevailed there in regard to the visit of the Danish Commissioner to the United States, with the object it was supposed, of offering the harbor of Samana for sale. But nothing definite was known there of the real intentions of the Dominican Government. Capt. Cooper, the Director of the English Mail Steamship Company, had arrived at Kingston. Lord Lyttleton continued to meet with the

### WASHINGTON.

OF THE BAY OF SAMANA-OFFICIAL INTEL-LIGENCE CONCERNING THE CRETAN WAR-SPEECH OF SENATOR MORTON-NEW-YEAR'S RECEPTIONS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 30, 1867.

Much satisfaction is expressed at the speedy arrival of a representative from Great Britain. The serious questions in regard to the more efficient protection of American citizens in the United Kingdom, and other international questions of the utmost importance, require the presence of a head of Legation. Mr. Thornton is expected to arrive here about the 20th of January. His family will not arrive here before next Spring. The English diplomat who was on board the Rio Janeiro packet which is reported to have foundered off Montevideo, is believed to have been Mr Lettsom, the British representative in Uruguay for the last eight years. But further confirmation of this disaster is needed.

Sener Pujel, who is on his way here from Lavana is coming to transfer the Bay of Samana, and to receive the last installment of the \$200,000 in gold which the United States Government has agreed to pay for the bay. This purchase is another of Secretary Seward's bargains in real estate for which an appropriation will be required. The feeling for retrenchment which prevails in both Houses will probably defeat this measure.

The Statement of the Public Debt will be published on Tuesday, January 7. It is expected that there will be about eighty million dollars in gold on hand at the beginning of the new year. Out of this are to be paid about thirty millions, to meet the interest on the public debt; the principal of the bonds of 1867, maturing on the 1st proximo; the 24 years' bonds of 1867; the semi-annual interest on bonds of 1881, and the semi-annual interest on Five-Twenties.

In addition to Senator Sherman's financial scheme there are several others in preparation by Senators and Members, which will be reported on the assembling of Congress. Secretary McCulloch is understood to have a line of policy, both in regard to finance and revenue, which he will probably lay before the Ways and Means Committee at an early

Gen. Ord asks permission to report here to the President before departing for California. His request has been granted. Gen. Gillem, who temporarily succeeds Gen. Ord, left here this evening for his headquarters in Holly Springs, Miss.

Brevet Major-Gen. A. C. Gillem, recently appointed Commander of the Fourth Military District, until the arrival of Gen. McDowell from California, left the city this afternoon to relieve Gen. Ord, and assume command of the Fourth District headquarters at Jackson, Mississippi.

Full accounts have been received here from a high authority at Constantinople, conveying the following

intelligence:

The war in Crete has thus far cost the Porte over 60,00,000 of francs, and has seriously embarrassed its finances. The last proposition for a Turkish loan failed in Paris, and the Porte is now seeking to negotiate a loan smong the local barkers, which it can only do at a sacrifice of 40 per cent. Money it must have, however, cost what it may, to pay the accraing interest in January next on the public debt, and to defray military expenses. As for the civil employes, they are always eight to twelve months in arrears, and the common soldiers outside the capital are vet more in arrears of their dues. The country is rapidly hurrying on to rule, and if it were not for the repressive influence so inhumanly and michristianly exercised by the Great Powers on the populations in European Turkey, this part of the empire would now be in a blaze of revolution. No reforms have been granted whatsoever, although the Government stands solicanly piedged by the personal declarations of the Sultan to a general system of reform. Recently when the French and Euglish Embassadors made their audience visits to the Sultan, he said to them that he desired the weilbeing of his subjects, and knew the necessity of radical and extensive reforms, but he had not statesmen of sufficient ability to carry them into execution. The only practical remedy for the existing evils in Houmeha is the retirement or expulsion of the Turks from Europe to Asia. Scrious troubles are impending on the northern frontier, and war is altogether probable between Servia and her allies and the Porte, in the Spring.

At 11 o'clock a. m. on New Year's Day the President will receive the members of the Cabinet and Foreign Ministers, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and of the Court of Claims. At 11:30 a. m., the officers of the Army and Navy and the Marine Corps will be received. At 11:45 a. m., the Associated Soldiers of the War of 1813 and the members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia will be received. The reception of citizens will commence at 12 m., at which hour the gates of the inclosure will be opened, and terminate at 2 o'clock p. m. Ladies will be received. The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order notifying officers of the Navy and Marine Corps in this city to assembly at the Navy Department at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, and thence proceed to pay their respects to the President of the United States. A similar order, relating to army officers, will be issued by the Secretary of War ad interim. The several heads of Departments, Members of Congress, and others will receive visitors on New Year's Day.

United States Senator Morton of Indiana, in response to the invitation of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, addressed a large audience to-night in the hall of that Association, his subject being "The Issues 1868." He said that among them would be the complete restoration of the Southern State Governments into the hands of the Rebels by the defeat of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and that the success of the Democratic party directly involved a compensation for slaves, the assumption of the Rebel war debt, and pensions to Confederate soldiers, their widows and orphans. He analyzed Gen. Hancock's recent order, which the President had laid before Congress in his Message, saying that it made no mention whatever of the business of reconstruction, but was directed entirely to a recognition of the legal character of the existing State Governments, and that the President pledged himself to sustain them fully in the execution of their powers. If Gen. Hancock supported the principles against which he fought, and became the ally of his enemies against his friends, his laurels would wither like the tender flowers beneath the simoom of the desert.

By order of the Secretary of the Navy, the salaries of all the mechanics in the Navy-Yard here will be reduced 35 per cent after the 1st of January next. They will accept this modification, as they are afraid their places will be filled by other mechanics who are now out of employment. It is understood that reductions will be made in other localities of similar kind.

of Lane agt. The State of Oregon, now before the Supreme Court, the decision of which will settle the question as to whether or not a State law requiring the payment of taxes in coin can be enforced in the face of the Legal-Tender Act, was begun to-day. Reverdy Johnson, spoke at some length to-day Senator Williams of Oregon is also among the distinguished counsel employed. Information has been received here that the Stock-

Information has been received here that the Stockholm newspaper, the Folksblatt, advises the Swedish Government to follow the example of Denmark, by selling to the United States its West India Island of of St. Bartholomew. This is regarded here, in official circles, as another indication that European monarchies are retiring from this continent under the influence of the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. W. F. Ballou of San Francisco, under date of the 25th of November, writes to the Department of State that gold has been discovered by a party of explorers with which he is connected, at the head waters of the Skeina and Copper Rivers, in paying quantity, from both deep and river diggings.

The office of Consul-General at Havana has been vacant for some months, the Senate last Summer having failed to confirm the nomination made by the President. As a consequence, Mr. Savage was left in charge of the business as Vice-Consul. Mr. H. R. De La Reintree, a clerk in the State Department, was sent to Havana several weeks ago to relieve Mr. Savage, and will discharge the duties of Consul temporarily, or until a Consul-General shall be duly appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the

the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The new Danish Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Bille, was overdue.

officially received by the Secretary of State in that

officially received by the Secretary of State in that capacity on Saturday.

Surgeon Hood, of the Monongahela, communicates to the Medical Bureau of the Navy Department, a detailed account of the recent earthquake at St. Thomas, in which he makes the following statement relative to the suck on board the ship at that time:

At the time of the earthquake we had a sick list of 30 men, which was much increased by injuries, exposure, &c., and as the Monongahela was lying on her side at an inclination of eighteen degrees, the Moravian school-house was rented as a temporary hospital. Only two men were left in the hospital after the crew of the Monongahela was transferred to the De Soto. The city hospital at Santa Cruz was so much finjured by the earthquake, and the overflow of the ocean, as to be untenable.

The whole number of patents issued from the Patent Office during the past year is 13,015, being an increase of 3,515 over the number last year, which was 9,500. For the week ending on Tuesday, Jan. 7, 265 patents will be issued. During the past week 400 application and 50 caveats were filed.

A company has been organized, and will soon begin the construction of an extensive building for glassworks, flear this city.

MR. SEWARD'S PURCHASES.

A Washington dispatch to The Evening Post says: It appears that the new Danish Minister, who arrived a few days ago, was unaware that there was any rived a few days ago, was unaware that there was any difference between the Executive and Congress regarding the purchase of the Island of St. Thomas. His friends say that Secretary Seward had so represented the matters to the Danish Government as to leave the impression that the treaty would be quickly ratified by this Government. Immediately after his arrival here, the Minister called upon Mr. Seward to consult with him in regard to the matter, but the latter pleaded an extraordinary pressure of public business, and bowed the Danish Minister out very politely, and up to the present time he has been unable to gain another audience, or to learn officially the condition of the treaty. This is a true statement of the case, as learned from persons connected with a foreign legation here, and among the foreign ministers the matter has excited considerable comment.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. PROCEEDINGS IN REM FOR MARITIME TORT-IS

A BRIDGE REAL ESTATE, AND IF SO, IS IT LIABLE TO SUCH A PROCESS, WHEN CAUSING

A BRIDGE REAL ESTATE, AND IF SO, IS IT LIABLE TO SUCH A PROCESS, WHEN CAUSING DAMAGE TO SHIPS? The Galens, Dubuque and Minnesots Packet Co. agt. The Bock Island Railroad, Dubuque and Minnesots Packet Co. agt. The Bock Island Railroad Bridge.

This cause comes from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, for the Rock Island Railroad bridge over the Mississippi Elver as lies within the Northern District of Illinois, for damage "done by that part of the origing" to two steamboats, the property of the appellant, while engaged in mayigating that river. It is alleged that the bridge obstructs the free navigation of the river, and that by public law and private right the channel of the river should be kept clear, and that both rights have been involved by the erection of the bridge. The damages are laid at \$75,000. The vessels are thrown upon the tarn-table pler of the bridge.

The prayer is for process in rem against the bridge, its tackle, apparel, furniture, piers, stoves, railroad tracks, flooring, appurtenances, and hereditiments, and that they may be condemned and sold to pay for the damage, in accordance with this prayer, a writ was issued and line service made, and subsequently the Missouri Railroad Company, and Azariah C. Flagg, intervened as claimants, and objected to the jurisdiction of the Court, submitting that it was without authority to proceed against the bridge in the manner sought, taking the ground that an action in rem could not be maintained unless a maridine lien existed in favor of the ibelants upon the property libeled, and that no such lien can exist upon the bridge, either in consequence of a tort or by reason of a contract, because it is real property. The ground was also taken, that the locality of the tort did not give jurisdiction.

also taken, that the locality of the tort did not give jurisdiction.

The District Court sustained the objection and dismissed the libel, and the Circuit Court affirmed that
judgment. The cause thence comes here, the appellant
claiming that the locality of the tort brings the cause
within the Admiralty jurisdiction. In our Courts, whenever the subject of Admiralty jurisdiction becomes a
question, the determination of the place where the tort
was committed resolves the question; and in support of
this position, the language of Mr. Justice Nelson in the
case of the Plymouth 6 Wall 36 is quoted: "Every
species of tort, however occurring, and whether on board
a vessel or not, if upon the high seas, or navigable waters,
is of Admiralty cognizance." This was a tort commenced and consummated on navigable water, and committed against vessels protected by the Admiralty law.
As to the manner of procedure against the bridge, it is
contended that wherever a marine tort has been committed, through the instrumentality of an offending
thing, such thing is liable in rem for the injury. Not an
exception to this rule can be found. The bridge is a
nuisance, and if it is to be deemed, in a technical sense,
real estate, it has is rongfully become so; and it can
therefore derive no privilege or ex-suption from its new
character. Its osteasible owners can derive no species of
advantage or benefit from their own wrong.

A. W. Arrington, for appellant; B. C. Cook, epposed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—In the Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- In the Supreme Court the adoption of the following rule: Ordered, that upon the filing of a transcript of a record brought up by writ of error or appeal, the appearance of the counsel for the plaintiff in error or appellant shall be entared, and no motion to dismiss-except on special assignment by the Courts—shall be heard, unless previous notice has been given to the adverse party, or the counsel or attorney of such party.

Courts—shall be heard, unless previous notice has been given to the adverse party, or the counsel or attorney of such party.

The following decisions were rendered: No. 47. Calena, Dubuque, Dunleith, and Minnesota Packet Company, appellants, agt, so much of the Rock Island Railroad bridge as lies within the Northern District of Illinois—Rock Island Railroad Company and Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, claimants. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this case, with costs.

No. 25. Lukins & Linton, appellants, agt. Curd & Spring. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Arkansas. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the said District Court in this cause, and remanding the cause, with directions.

No. 170. Wicker, plaintiff in error, agt. Hoppock, in error. To the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and interest, Mr. Justice Ciliford and Mr. Justice Miller dissenting as to the rule of damages.

No. 29. Muniforal plaintiff in error, agt, Wardwell, in error. To the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Mr. Justice Ciliford delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 38. Schooner Flying Sond and cargo agt. Coymari et al. claimants. Appellants appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, Mr. Justice Ciliford delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 38. Schooner Flying Sond and cargo agt. Coymari et al. claimants. Appellants aspeal from the District Court affirming so much of the d

No. 4. Southern Steamship Company of New-Orleans so, 4. Southern Steamship Company of New-Orleans, haintiffs in error, agt. Masters and Wardens of the Port of New-Orleans, in error. To the Supreme Court of the tate of Louisiana. Mr. Chief Justice Chase delivered is opinion of the Court reversing the judgment of the ud Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana in this suse, with costs, and remanding the cause to said Supreme ourt for further proceedings in conformity to the shalon of this Court.

ourt, ood, appellant agt. Schooner Grace Gird-ce. Ordered by the Court that the appel-to make proof of jurisdictional value by offle such proofs with the Clerk of this days from this date, in default of which trond dismissed.

he cause shall stand dismissed. No. 60. County of Lane, plaintiff in error, agt. State of Oregon. Case argued. Adjourned until Monday, Jan. 6.

## OBITUARY.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 30.—The Hon. Ferguson Blair, President of the Council of the Province of Ontano, died last night.

A HUNDRED AND EIGHT YEARS OLD.

A HUNDRED AND EIGHT YEARS OLD.
William Murphy, familiarly known as "Daddy Murphy," The Taunion Gazette says, died in that city on Wednesday, at the extreme age of 108 years. He was a native of Ireland. The old man had been in poor health for some time, although a long time after he had passed his century he was smart and active, and has sawed wood for a subsistence within a year. He leaves descendants to the fifth generation. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of mourners.

DROWNING ACCIDENTS. LONDON, Canada, Dec. 20.-Miss Adelaide

Corps, while crossing the Thames river this morning, fell through the ice and was drowned.

Brantford, Canada, Dec. 30.—Two young persons, named Amelia Woodyatt and Thomas Shaw, aged Is years respectively, were drowned in the Canal on Saturday while skating. Their bodies were recovered to-day.

### AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP. BUFFALO, Dec. 30 .- A large meeting in be-

half of the rights of naturalized effizens was held here to-night. The Mayor of Buffalo presided. Speeches were delivered, and strong resolutions were adopted. HEAVY SNOW STORM IN NASHVILLE, TENN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 30 .- One of the heaviest snow storms ever known in this section, com-menced hast night and has continued without ceasing up-to this hour. The snow is now several inches deep and is drifting furiously. The street cars have stopped run-

THE CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP OVERDUE. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28 .- The sailing of the PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE MOVEMENT FOR AID FROM CONGRESS. CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 30 .- Much encouragement is felt here, owing to the accounts received from Washington representing the probability of Congress granting aid to the planting interest.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

### MISSISSIPPI.

MORE INCENDIARY FIRES IN VICKSBURG. NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 30 .- Two more incendiary fires occurred in Vicksburg on Sunday, one at S o'clock a. m., and the other at 9 o'clock p. m. The loss was \$45,000, and the insurance \$15,000.

VIRGINIA. FALSE REPORTS OF NEGRO INSURRECTION. RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 80.—The exaggerated accounts telegraphed from this city relative to an expected rising of the negroes of the south-side counties of the State, have no better foundation than the fact that a few days since a squad of soldiers were sent to Halifax because a disturbance on Christmas was feared. The negro population throughout the State is as quiet, as far as an armed insurrection is concerned, as they have been since their emancipation. Neither the Military Head-quarters nor the Freedmen's Bureau have been advised of any apprehended trouble

TEXAS. SPEECH OF EX-GOV. HAMILTON.

Ex-Gov. A. J. Hamilton of Texas made a speech at Austin on the 1sth instant. He said that the leaders of Secession ought to have been punished. He would not have hanged anybody, but confiscation and banishment he would have approved. The leaders ought to be disfranchised—every man who held an office under the Confederacy should be. The Reconstruction acts, properly construed, would not exclude from suffrage over 5,000 in Texas. He rejected the idea that the State Government and laws existing in Texas during Secession were null and void ab initio, and ridiculed those who contended that they were. He gave the freedmen some wholesome advice. Lie told them not to come forward for office just now. They had an equal right with the white man to run for office, but it would lagure the Republican party. They were free; they were protected by the laws; the right of suffrage had been extended to them; and they ought to be content with what they had get. They should work, and conduct themselves so well as to remove all prejudice against them. He warned them against any conduct on their part which would produces war of races, as this would inevitably bring on their ruin and they are the strington. es, as this would inevitably bring on their rule

## THE SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.

ALLEGIANCE TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT-THE REMAINING ARTICLES OF THE CONSTI-TUTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 30 .- In the Convention to-day the second article of the Constitution, which was adopted on Saturday, was reconsidered, and Judge Taliaferro's proposition, that the citizens of the State shall owe allegiance to the United States, which shall be paramount to that which they owe the State, was incorporated therein, after much discussion. Article 3, as adopted, declares that there shall never be any slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, except as punishment for crime. Article 4 declares the liberty of the press and speech. Article 5 declares that the right of the people, in peace, to assemble and to petition the Government shall never be abridged. Articles 6 and 7 are rehearsals of the common law for the punishment of crime. The concluding paragraph of article 7 says: "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be saspended." shall owe allegiance to the United States, which shall be

# THE ANGOLA DISASTER.

EIGHTEEN BOXES OF THE REMAINS OF THE VICTIMS STILL IN BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Dec. 80 .- There are still 18 boxes of remains from the Angola accident in this city, await; ing the action of friends of the deceased. Most of these boxes are filled with human fragments-in many cases boxes are filled with human fragments—in many cases nothing but skulls—and will never be claimed. The Coroner's Jury visited the car-shop of the Enflalo and Eric Railroad Company on Saturday, and examined the debris of the wreck. They measured the track and found that the break in the wheel, so often alluded to, did not come on the side of the frog where the train first left the track. The examination of witnesses was resumed at 9 a. m. to-

NEW-ENGLAND. RUMORED SALE OF THE BOSTON EUROPEAN STEAMERS. BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 30.—The Post of this city publishes a rumor that parties in New-York have purchased the steamers Ontario and Eric for \$700,000, assumble of the published the steamers Ontario and Eric for \$700,000, assumble of the published the steamers Ontario and Eric for \$700,000, assumble of the published the publis

ing a lien on the vessels of some \$500,000. They cost \$2,200,000. The owners of the steamships here deny the report. MURDER IN MAINE.

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 30.—A special dispatch to The Evening Journal says Thomas S. Bridgham shot and killed his uncle, Michael Bridgham, in an afray at Buckfield, on Saturday evening. He claims to have acted in self-defense.

THE STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE TO BE WITHDRAWN FOR THE WINTER.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 30.—On the 1st of January the steamers Bristol and Providence of the Bristol Line will be withdrawn for the Winter, during which they will receive some needed repairs. Propellers will run on the line all Winter for freight accommodation.

At 3 o'clock vesterday morning, a fire in the liquor store and lodging house No. 485 Washington st., occupied by John Atwill, damaged the stock and furniture to the extent of about \$5,000; insured for \$2,500. In addition, Mr. Atwill lost \$1,400 in Treasury notes, and a gold watch. No. 481, 400 in Treasury notes, and a gold watch. No. 481, which was also damaged, was occupied by Daniel Kelly as a lodging house; loss by fire and water, \$500; insured. Nos. 483 and 487 were unoccupied; damaged about \$1,000 cach. No. 489 is occupied by the American Soap Company, and is damaged to the extent of \$300. All these buildings belong to the Stewart estate; insured. Mr. Thomas McCarty of Engine Company No. 24 was injured by falling from a ladder. LIQUOR STORE IN WASHINGTON-ST.

IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—A fire this morning destroyed the buildings Nos. 103 and 105 West Randolph-st. The loss is about \$10,000. No insurance.

The loss is about \$10,000. No insurance.

INCENDIARISM AT MILFORD MASS.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 30.—A fire at Milford, last night, destroyed a barn in the rear and about 20 feet from Walker's large boot manufactory. It was only typromptness and activity that the firemen were able to save the large and costly workshop from destruction. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at \$1.000. There is a small insurance in the Quincy Mutual office.

INSURANCES ON THE CINCINNATI FIRE. INSURANCES ON THE CINCINNATI FIRE.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—The following is a full
report of the New-York insurance on Boyle, Miller &
McRobert's distillery and warehouse: Fulton; Underwriters' Agency, Manhattan, Excelsior, Commercial Exchange, and American Exchange, \$5,000 each; the Security, Market, Resolute, Commonwealth, and Mctropolitan, \$2,500 each; Western of Buffalo, and Commerce of
Albany, \$5,000 each.

Albany, \$5,000 each.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—A fire in Quincy, Ill., on Saturday morning destroyed property valued at \$50,000. The principal losers are Harris & Brothers, tobacconists, \$16,000, Maion & Schroder, wholesale liquors, \$20,000. There was an insurance of \$15,000 in the Lorillard, Security, Liverpool and London, and Globe Insurance Companies of New-York.

BOLD ROBBERY IN PHILADELPHIA-\$400 IN MONEY AND \$14,392 IN PROMISSORY NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.-At 2 o'clock this p. m., two men entered the flour warehouse of Macky, Beattie & Hay, No. 25 South Water-st., and pretended to Beattie & Hay, No. 25 South Water-st., and pretended to examine flour. While one engaged the attention of Mr. Beattie, the other stepped back into the office and took from a drawer a book containing \$400 in bank notes and \$14,592 75 in promissory notes, and then disappeared. Soon after his accomplice left the store. Mr. Beattle subsequently discovered the rebbery. The thieves have not yet been caught. The notes have four months to run as follows: The first was drawn on the 2d of Docember by H. S. Hannis & Co. for \$4,945 61; the second, drawn on the sik of October by Solomon Alter for \$1,300; two others drawn by the same person on the 10th and 15th days of October for \$4,054 53 and \$2,619 89, respectively. The last was drawn by Patterson & Boulton on the 17th last, for \$1,481 92.

THE ROBBER OF THE STEUBEN COUNTY SAFK CAPTURED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30 .- H. H. Colby was arrested at Corning, N. Y., last Saturday, by detectives of this city, for robbing the County Treasurer's office in Bath, N. Y., of a large amount of United States 7.30 bonds, on the night of the 17th inst. After Colby's arrest he endeavored to escape from a fourth story window by theing together sheets and other articles of clothing, bur he was discovered and was taken at the third story and handcuffed. He confesses having committed other burglaries.

THE FENIAN MOCK FUNERAL IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—The entire Fenian Brotherhood, joined by fire companies and many civie societies, will on New-Year's Day commorate by ovations parade, and otherwise, the death of the three Irishmee executed in Manchester. The tity Council have granted the Fenians the use of the Court-House, and indeed the entire city has been for that day surrendered to the boys that wear the green. In the morning a mass meeting will be held in the new Caurt-House, when an erailed will be delivered by John O'Byrne, esq.